

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH \$.50
 PER QUARTER 1.50
 PER YEAR 5.00
 PER YEAR, FOREIGN 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 5

FANATICISM AND FAILURE.

There is a close ethical resemblance between the Abolitionist campaign previous to the Civil War and to that which is being waged by the radical Prohibitionists in these days. The Abolitionists were people acutely sensitive to the wrong of slavery but without any practicable plan of redressing it. They always went to extremes which brought no reward save the martyrdom of their leaders and the prostration of their cause. The lawful compact with slavery was properly called a "covenant with death and a league with hell," but the Abolitionists could think of no better way of getting rid of it than by adopting such methods as those by which Mrs. Carrie Nation and other female cranks are trying to abolish the saloon power in Kansas. Every plan of reasonable compromise, and even that of buying and freeing the slaves was rejected with scorn. No man could rise and point out that the ownership of slaves was a vested right and that some way must be found to pay the slave-owners for the loss of their chattels without being assailed with violent epithets. Every one who counseled reason and moderation was called a "creature of the Slave Power." When the futility of John Brown's methods was shown on the gallows, the resort was a threat to extend those methods until blood ran in every gutter and fire broke from every house. One of the Abolition leaders (Horace Greely) counseled the breaking up of the Union, setting the slave States off by themselves; he wanted the "erring sisters to go in peace." His paper, the Tribune, called the flag "a flaunting lie, whose stripes are bloody scars;" and Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Journal, the Emancipator, was quite as fanatical. The Abolitionists had no faith in Abraham Lincoln; and when he declared that he would save the Union if he had to save slavery with it, Wendell Phillips stood before an audience of applauding freaks and called him the "Slavehound of Illinois." Yet when the time had ripened in the heat of war this culminated martyr broke the manacles of every slave and did it with means to which the Abolitionists had denied their confidence and by the hands of men who had suffered most from their disapproval.

That slavery was expunged from the laws and life of the nation is, therefore, an achievement to which the Abolition party, as such, can lay small claim. The part taken by that body was merely that of an irritant—Garrisonianism only did something to induce the act of folly by which the Slave Power tried to break up the Union and for that crime was shattered on its own doorstep. Had the South been content to let matters stay as they were, slavery might have held place until the present time or until the prudence of the owners, educated by public sentiment, had prompted them to let the blacks earn their own freedom. As surely Garrison's wild talk, and Phillips' eloquence, and Greeley's hysteria and the Jackdawing of the short-haired Kansas women, could have done nothing more than to keep up an excitement which, after a time, would have worn itself out, leaving the North apathetic and the South undisturbed.

The Prohibition fight against the saloon power is already going into the national decline which the Abolitionist crusade, but for Lincoln's war measures, must soon have experienced. Never were the cranks more violent than in the Presidential campaign of last year; never was their defeat more overwhelming. From the day McKinley was renominated, such hired slanders as Mrs. Gougars shrieked into the ears of disgusted audiences the most infamous charges against the private and public character of the nation's Chief Magistrate. He was the "rum-seller of the Philippines," the "barker of the Canteen," the "father of our boys"—a worse man in fact than the "Slavehound of Illinois" had been; as clearly guilty of homicide as Francis Murphy himself. The people heard and turned away and when they cast their votes the Gougars and the Woolseys and the rest of the crazy crew were buried so deep, politically, that the "hand of resurrection could not fathom their November grave."

If the exhumed Mrs. Gougars actually thinks, as she says, that she could "shake" Honolulu with her rancorous tirades or achieve one thing for total abstinence to compare with the brilliant triumphs of Francis Murphy, we beg her to proceed. It would not take long for even her narrow understanding to learn that Hawaii is not Kansas; that there are no bewhiskered fanatics or unsexed female agitators running amok or politics here; but that the City and the Islands are governed with a calm intelligence which deals wisely and fairly with conditions as they are and does not seek for the sake of an impossible millennium, to do away with or condemn the moral or legal methods which are depriving sin and crime of some of their power to harm.

Would Honolulu escape a centralized government by getting a charter? Would not the rule of the city center in the hands of the single element which could muster the most votes on election day? No charter could be passed which would give everybody something to say in the conduct of local affairs. As the electorate stands, a charter would create the worst kind of centralization, meaning by that the rule of men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by bad government.

The half-hearted Ray has round the world in memory of Queen Victoria.

THE BOOK CONTRACT.

T. H. Gibson, Inspector General of Schools, assures the public through the Advertiser that "the committees of the Board of Education have already received samples of publications from several publishers and it need not be feared that all will not have an equal chance. The selection of books will be on merit only."

If the selection of books "will be on merit only" that is all the public can ask. The facts that the selection of books for the common schools of Hawaii during the past five years has been on contract only, and that the contract might have been renewed a couple of months ago but for an adverse ruling of the Attorney General, show how sudden and how radical is the change which Mr. Gibson attests. Let us hope it may last. If it does, no attempt will be made to get the Legislature to amend the laws in the manner desired and expected by the lobbyist for the Book Trust, Mr. A. F. Gunn. Mr. Gibson denies that anything was done by the Board to deprive the agent of D. C. Heath & Co. from getting a hearing. Of course Mr. Gibson is entitled to his opinion. When Lobbyist Gunn was here he had all the chance he wanted to talk up a renewal of his iniquitous contract. The Superintendent of Public Instruction took him under his wing; every door opened to him; he had reason to think that his contract was "cinched" until the Advertiser called public notice to it and the Attorney General interfered; and when he went away—after his appreciative banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel—it was reported in the papers that Mr. Atkinson would look after his interests in the Legislature. Now contrast this treatment with that given the agent of Heath & Co., who got but a few minutes of the Board's time at a meeting postponed until the day he was to leave town and was constantly interrupted during his short address by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was that fair treatment? Was it the way to get a proper understanding of the case of the independent book-makers against the trust? Was it a method designed to promote the choice of school books by "merit only?"

If Mr. Gibson is right in his statement of what the Board means to do, we hope to see proof of it in the shape of a circular letter addressed to every school book publisher in the United States, enumerating the needs of the schools of Hawaii and asking for sample publications; after which we should hope to see a decision reached which would exclude the idea of a blanket contract for anybody.

OBSTACLE TO FRANCHISES.

The proposed telephone company and a syndicate which was making ready to install a new electric lighting plant find that under Sec. 55, Chap. I of the Organic Act, they cannot get a franchise from the Legislature. A part of the Act reads as follows:

But the Legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise without the approval of Congress.

To get the approval of Congress for so small a thing as a Honolulu franchise might mean a tedious delay, so it would perhaps be well for the Legislature to pass a general law giving electric-supply corporations of certain specified capacity to carry on large enterprises the right to string or lay wires and otherwise install their plants. Otherwise competition in the telephone and lighting business must find this field discouraging.

The world will seem a different place without Queen Victoria, whose name for two generations and more had been almost as familiar as that of the Atlantic ocean. Indeed it was more familiar, for savages who had never heard of any ocean by name, knew what the designation "Queen Victoria" meant. Probably no fame was ever so wide as hers among contemporary peoples. Before her day men lived in a comparatively small area called the "known world." During the Victorian age all the inhabited world was opened up and the name and fame of the good Queen were carried to the uttermost bounds. Millions more heard of her in her lifetime than heard of Napoleon, Frederick, Charles V., Charlemagne, Caesar, Alexander, Moses or David in theirs—yes, tens of millions more than knew of the Savior during His tenantry of earth. So it comes that when Queen Victoria vanished suddenly from the world every one felt a sense of irreparable loss.

In 1892 John Bidwell, Prohibition nominee for President, got 264,123 votes. Last year, with all the shrieking done against President McKinley, the vote for Woolley, Prohibition nominee for President, was but 208,555. As the total popular ballot was 13,950,000, what a multitude of "whisky voters" and "rum agents" and other undesirable persons there will be on hand for Mrs. Gougars' coming revolution to overthrow.

One of Mrs. Gougars' charges against Francis Murphy is that he used slang in the pulpit. The same thing has been said against President McKinley, the vote for Woolley, Prohibition nominee for President, was but 208,555. As the total popular ballot was 13,950,000, what a multitude of "whisky voters" and "rum agents" and other undesirable persons there will be on hand for Mrs. Gougars' coming revolution to overthrow.

The thing that irritates the Murphy men of this city is that other temperance people should have dropped Mr. Murphy's work as soon as it got headway and started a sort of prohibition crusade which is likely to impair the effects of his labors without doing anything of practical value to the cause of temperance in return. Talking Prohibition here is a simple waste of breath while urging Gospel temperance might save hundreds of men from the curse of drink and make them useful citizens.

As far as school books are concerned there may be a score of better propositions than that made by D. C. Heath & Co., but there could hardly be a worse one than that made by the trust.

Gentlemen handling book trust contracts would do well to wear white gloves.

DEATH IN A LUMBER YARD

Falling Pile of Timber Kills Ululani.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Native Succumbs to Shock and Hemorrhage—Carelessness and Wind the Cause.

Ululani, a native laborer in the lumber yard at the foot of Allen street, met a horrible death yesterday morning about 8 o'clock by being caught beneath a falling lumber pile.

A large pile of ten-by-tens, unsafely piled in the first place, was toppled over by a gust of wind during the windstorm which raged all day. Ululani was caught and pinned under the great beams and was held in that awful position, suffering agony for nearly twenty minutes, before he was rescued by the firemen.

Ululani and three Portuguese were at work lifting timbers from a pile in order to make room for other lumber. Two piles of lumber formed an alleyway, and Ululani was working at the end of the alleyway. The other three men were just outside of the passage. Just as the native was in the act of stooping to lift a timber, there was a crash from above and the whole pile of ten-by-tens and other lumber fell into the gap where Ululani was standing. When he heard the crash the native made an attempt to get out of the way, but he was too late, and he was caught by the mass of heavy timbers and held fast.

The unfortunate man screamed for help and the others also shouted for assistance. Other men were soon on the scene and the work of rescuing Ululani from his terrible position commenced. It was no easy matter to liberate the injured man, however, and some time was consumed in vain attempts to get him out of the mass of fallen timbers. Meanwhile the patrol wagon had been sent for and soon arrived and waited to receive Ululani when he was freed from the weight of the timbers.

The tortured man was conscious all the time and continued to urge the others to liberate him. He was pinned just at the end of the pile, held by one arm which was crushed flat between two of the great beams, and his left leg. A beam had also hit him in the mouth, making an ugly wound and knocking out his teeth. Ululani presented a horrible sight as he vainly struggled to free himself of the tons of timber which rested upon his arm and leg. Blood trickled from his arm until his clothing was soaked and the timbers were red.

His co-workers started to take timbers from the pile which rested on Ululani but finally secured levers and succeeded in getting the unfortunate man out. He was placed in the patrol wagon and removed to the hospital as quickly as possible.

Dr. Wood was summoned and did all he could to help Ululani. He found the injured arm in a most serious condition, and also saw that the man had received a terrible shock and was fast sinking as the result of loss of blood. About 10 o'clock in the morning only a few hours after the accident had occurred, Ululani died from the shock and hemorrhage.

Deputy Sheriff McGinn immediately summoned a coroner's jury and, together with High Sheriff Brown, the members visited the lumber pile which had caused the death of a number of the lumber piles had been put up in a most careless manner and that the foreman of the yard had, after the accident, ordered his men to prop up many of them, which threatened to topple over with the least encouragement. The pile which had caused the death of Ululani had been piled as carelessly as all the others. A juror kicked one pile and it immediately fell to the ground.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner's jury met. Twenty minutes later a verdict was returned. The verdict was that the death of Ululani was caused by the shock and hemorrhage as the cause of death and demanded more care in the piling of lumber. The verdict stated that the lumber piles were dangerous to those who worked in the lumber yard and that they were piled too high and in such a manner as to be dangerous to their safety.

In former windstorms, as has often been told before, the piles of lumber would sway in the wind and in some cases topple over. Their height and unsteadiness has been noticed by all who have seen them.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No. 7624—Jno. Kenala to C. W. Booth; R. P. 1782, kul. 1588, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$355.

No. 7625—Alfred and wife to C. S. Crane; R. P. 2252, kul. 1089, Kuwili, R. P. 2264, kul. 671, Kakaia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.

No. 7627—Kapaaka and husband to Tam See; R. P. 4791, kul. 1089, apts. 2, 3 and 4, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

No. 7628—Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd. to T. C. Davis et al., piece land, Ohamaia, North Kohala, lots 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, block 2, and lot 45, block 1, Kapaia tract, Puna, Hawaii. Leasehold of R. P. 1782 building, etc., corner Queen and Kaunamahu streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400,000.

January 26, No. 7629—Jos. Andrade and wife to S. B. Kay; lot 2, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$750.

No. 7630—Maud and husband to H. Crane; R. P. 2250, kul. 3020, Lihue, Kauai. Consideration \$450.

No. 7631—E. K. Keaweakua to Hilo Railroad Co.; piece land, Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 7632—Jno. Kimio to Kakaia; R. P. 4801, kul. 1089, apts. 2, 3 and 4, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

No. 7633—Z. C. Cunha and husband et al. to P. Neumann; piece land 1,300 square feet, Punchbowl street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

January 29, No. 7634—Kalanikula and husband to A. Leumalea; interest in R. P. 800, Kalahele, Molokai. Consideration \$50.

Albert H. Cunha, familiarly known as "Bunny" Cunha, has applied for a license to practice law in the inferior Territorial courts. Since returning from the East, where he studied law, he has been connected with the law firm of Kinney, Dalton & McClanahan.

MAY STOP WORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

any combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and which this is, is a misdemeanor. It is also an act of boycotting.

"It has been contended in times past here that in the Act of Congress relating to the national trades unions that there is nothing in that act which authorizes combinations to conspire with the intent to embarrass the operations of any business with the ulterior purpose of enforcing a demand against the master. Now, we can proceed under the above mentioned section 3 that applies to the trust here, because this is a conspiracy, pure and simple. The exact definition of conspiracy is 'a conspiracy of two or more persons, by some concerted action to accomplish a conspiracy or unlawful purpose, or to accompany the purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.'

DEFINITION OF BOYCOTT.

"The exact definition of the word boycott is 'the means employed for the withdrawal of the custom and good will of the immediate parties, and such other parties as they could influence. It is a conspiracy at common law.' In the Federal Courts there is no common law jurisdiction, but the Federal Courts get their jurisdiction by the above statute. It is against the criminal law for a party of men to band together for the purpose, through the power of combination, of injuring the business of another, by parading before his store, by placarding themselves with the word boycott, by advising passers-by not to patronize his establishment. To constitute intimidation it is not necessary that there should be an overt act of violence or any direct threat by word of mouth; it is enough if the attitude of the accused was intimidating.

"In New York, to procure money from another with his consent obtained by fear induced by threat to do or continue the injury to his property, constitutes 'extortion,' and every person present when such money is paid is liable as a principal. The whole force of the statute seems to be contained in the following paragraph, which to my mind should be a bit of advice to these intending conspirators and boycotters: 'Associations have no more right to inflict injury upon others than have individuals. All combinations or associations designed to coerce workmen to become parties, or to interfere with, obstruct, vex or annoy them in work or any intended work, or to induce them to become parties; or designed to prevent employment or from making just discrimination in the wages paid to the skillful and unskillful, and of associations designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the proper management of their lawful business, or to dictate terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of threats of injury or loss, or with their lawful employment of other persons designed to abridge any of their rights, are, pro tanto, illegal combinations and all acts in furtherance of such intentions by such means and accompanied by damage are actionable.'

LIABLE TO ARREST.

"These men are liable to either form of action by arrest by injunction, or liable to arrest for misdemeanor if they resort to any unlawful means. While it is an inherent right in any man to refuse to work, at the same time, as I explained to these men originally when the first trouble was on a few months ago, they cannot prevent another man from working. Of course, this is only a hypothetical reasoning. It is only reasoning upon what might occur. I could do nothing unless there was an overt act committed.

"I am hardly prepared to believe that the journeymen plumbers intend to go so far because I explained to them at the time that their right to refuse to work was recognized, but they could not go beyond that and prevent any other man from working. With regard to the initiation fee this is a matter for themselves to determine, but if they raise it to a prohibitive point they cannot complain that these men did not belong to their union. It is highly indicative of a conspiracy and it is very plain that they do not want the men to belong.

A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

"It is a criminal offense to prevent other people from working when they want to. Because certain United States statutes do not apply in the state of California it is no sign that they do not apply in Hawaii. The United States laws obtain here directly, whereas the States are sovereign and enact their own laws. This boycotting is just as illegal under the Territorial laws here as it is under the United States law, because it is a conspiracy at common law; and these men can be proceeded against in the Territorial courts as in the United States courts, because the Territorial courts have inherent rights. The United States courts have jurisdiction simply because Congress has made it so by act of Congress. When men start out to boycott they are liable to prosecution either in the Territorial or United States courts.

"Under the instructions which I have from the United States Attorney General I shall have no hesitancy in proceeding under the United States laws if called upon to do so. If the journeymen plumbers persist in doing this, the offense is a criminal one and the action can be brought against them immediately.

The warning has come from an officer of the United States sent here to see that the laws are enforced in such matters as these. Col. Baird has shown clearly that the intending strikers are laying themselves open to the processes of law and should take heed.

President Connors of the journeymen's association was in the midst of a quiet game of cards at headquarters last evening when asked whether the association had held a meeting during the evening and whether the men would walk out today. President Connors said a meeting had been held and

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

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hesitatingly replied further that no action had been taken, but that "we will know at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning whether there is to be a walk-out or not." Further than this he would not state and at once resumed his place at the card table.

RAYMOND TALKS

(Continued from Page 1.)

er it was wise to give that contract to the native at that time, I have nothing to say. My honest belief is that the Government wanted to give the contract to the native, but they undoubtedly failed to secure themselves by not insisting upon having the right kind of a bond. That was bad business. They are getting their pot now, and as far as I am personally concerned I shall do all in my power to see that they get their pot, even if it costs \$5 an ounce.

"In my report to Governor Dole I have emphasized the point that the Board should have a purchasing agent to be provided by the Legislature. At present the Board calls for tenders, the executive officer makes his purchases, and the Settlement receives goods at times which are not the best. If a purchasing agent is employed he will seek the best the market affords, and take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, which in the long run will be a great saving to the Board."

It has been recommended that the same amount be appropriated by the Legislature as at the last Legislature session, about \$50,000. The Board has some money left unexpended from the last appropriation which will be added. Among the recommendations made by Dr. Raymond in his report is an increase in the number of sanitary police in the country districts, disposition of the City's garbage by the use of the crematory and chemical processes.

Furthermore, this branch of the department's service would be taken out of politics entirely. He favors giving the collection and disposition of garbage to private parties. The employees under this system would give better service and the element of politics would not enter into it.

"The report," said Dr. Raymond, "came to me of employees of the City—I won't mention who they were—who disturbed one of our independent meetings during the last election? They went up there headed by one of their lunas and endeavored to break up the meeting. I argue this is radically wrong. The employees of the City should be free to act. To do such acts savors of receiving money or political favors and I will not countenance such acts. These departments should be divorced from the City control. In New York the men of these departments vote as their leaders request them. The garbage and excavator departments should be in the hands of responsible private parties."

He also recommends improvements for Waiuku Hospital, an emergency hospital for Honolulu with a special ambulance, both under the direction of an emergency physician. The microscopical work should be in the hands of a competent person, and, above all, he desired a complete reorganization of the Board. He did not believe in having a Board to sit each week on trivial matters which a Health Commissioner could perform alone. He thought the office of Health Commissioner should be a paid one, commensurate with its duties, and on a scale with other Health Department salaries.

Kalaokalani and the other legislators warmly thanked the president for his courtesy in answering their questions, and asked permission to go through the Insane Asylum today. The request was granted, and at 2 o'clock President Raymond, the legislators, the sheriff, and others will make a tour of investigation of the Asylum.

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